

MONEY FOR INDIANS

Committee of Whole House
Considers Bill.

SHERMAN TELLS OF PROGRESS.

Nation's Wards Are Doing Well in
Practically Every Particular—They
Now Number 284,070—Firewater
Still Causes Trouble—Reorganization
of Schools in Territory.

After refusing, by a vote of 31 to 41, to suspend the rules and pass a bill to validate certain naturalization certificates issued between March 4, 1903, and the date of taking effect of the law passed at the last session to regulate that matter, the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, yesterday took up the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Sherman, of New York, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, in charge of the bill, stated that it carried a total of \$3,233,088, less by \$1,202,131 than the appropriation for the current year, and an excess of \$222,000 over the estimate of the Secretary of the Interior. This increase was due to the appropriation for maintaining schools in the Indian Territory during its period of transformation into the State of Oklahoma. The bill created no new offices, but provided for a reorganization of the salaries of teachers of Indian schools, grading them from \$1,200 to \$2,500, according to the number of pupils and efficiency of the teachers, in the estimation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Sherman made a brief statement comparing conditions and accomplishments of the Indians at the present time and a decade ago, showing very encouraging and satisfactory progress. The pending bill makes no change in policy, he said. The Indians were still to be educated by the farmer and the matron in the schools, and at manual training. Labor is to be enforced, allotments of land made as rapidly as possible, and irrigation projects promoted.

The number of Indians outside the Indian Territory was stated to be 122,442, and in the Territory 91,637. Arizona has 78,825, which is the largest population outside the Indian Territory.

Changes for the Better.

The changes in several respects within the decade were indicated by Mr. Sherman in the following figures:

	1895.	1905.
Indians who wear citizen dress in whole or in part.....	112,000	122,000
Read English.....	45,000	65,000
Speak English.....	41,000	70,000
Dwelling houses occupied.....	21,000	25,000
Church buildings.....	211	320
Church membership.....	20,000	38,000

The enrollment of school children was slightly less than in 1895, Mr. Sherman said, but the average daily attendance was 500 greater.

There was to the credit of the Indians in the Treasury \$35,385,000, on which the United States paid last year \$1,253,377 interest. In addition to this the government also paid to the Indians as compensation for labor \$1,231,562. Further, under treaty stipulations of various sorts, it paid \$704,000. Outside of the Indian Territory, the Indians held a total of 51,478,000 acres of land. On the cultivated land there was produced last year 750,000 bushels of wheat, 1,550,000 bushels of oats and barley, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, and half a million tons of hay.

"Reports of all Indian officials," said Mr. Sherman in concluding, "all told of the vigorous effect of the introduction of liquor, which was the great evil met in dealing with the Indian problem. It was one of the greatest obstacles to progress by the redmen," he said, "and to enable the commissioner to effectually prevent its introduction into Indian reservations, the committee had inserted an appropriation of \$25,000 to aid in the suppression of the traffic about the reservations."

Mr. Stephens Protests.

Mr. Stephens (Dem., Tex.), ranking minority member of the committee, protested against the expenditure of public money for the education of children of Indians admitted to citizenship, and when the bill was read for amendment, he sought to impose a limitation to that effect, but was unsuccessful.

The effort of the committee to make permanent certain limitations upon the expenditure of the money appropriated by Indian bills which have been carried from year to year for a long period, was frustrated by Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.), who invoked the rule against new legislation on an appropriation bill.

About one-fourth of the bill was passed over without change and the committee rose.

The three Presidential messages were read and referred, and at 4:35 o'clock the House adjourned until to-day.

DE ARMOND'S PLAN DISCUSSED.

La Follette Believes Constitutional Convention Should Be Called.

Representative De Armond's suggestions for the holding of a constitutional convention, as set forth in The Washington Herald, was generally discussed at the Capitol yesterday. There is a decided sentiment in favor of several constitutional amendments among members of both Houses, but not all who favor these changes are prepared to go as far as the Missouri Congressman in his advocacy of a convention.

Many of the Republican leaders who discussed the question privately expressed the opinion that it would be unwise to have a convention called, because such action might pave the way for changes which would be undesirable, even though the ratification of two-thirds of the States is necessary to make any changes effective.

Other members of the dominant party favor Mr. De Armond's plan in its entirety, however. One of these is Senator La Follette.

"I favor the holding of a constitutional convention," said the Wisconsin Senator. "The growth and development of the American nation has been so marked as to make it advisable to amend the law in such way as to meet the changes in conditions. The country needs to adjust itself."

COOLEY CONFIRMED.

Doubt as to His Ability Apparently Removed—Elliott Held Off.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Assistant W. Cooley of New York, to be Assistant Attorney General, and that of Benjamin H. Barrows, to be surveyor of customs at Omaha. Mr. Cooley's name was held back by the Judiciary Committee because there was doubt of his legal ability. The New York Senators made no objection to him.

On the request of Senator Kittredge the Senate Judiciary Committee has hung up temporarily the nomination of John Elliott, to be United States district attorney for South Dakota. This is the result of the differences of opinion between Senators Gamble and Kittredge over the distribution of Federal patronage.

URGE JAPANESE EXCLUSION.

Western Representative to Ask Favorable Report on Hayes Bill.

About the time that Secretary McCall's report on his visit to San Francisco, and the accompanying special message from the President, reach Congress to-day, the members of the House from five Western States will commence a conference the purpose of which is to devise ways and means for pushing the campaign for legislation prohibiting the entrance of Japanese coolies into this country.

PROBE FOR REAPER TRUST.

Investigation of International Harvester Company by Senate.

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, secured the passage of a resolution in the Senate yesterday directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation and report to Congress on the International Harvester Company as to whether it has stifled competition, increased prices, or in other ways operated in restraint of trade.

The International Harvester Company is a concern embracing the Deering, McCormick, Osborne, Deere, and Massey-Harris companies. Its principal Eastern office is at Baltimore, from which point it directs a large business.

THREE MESSAGES IN ONE DAY

President Roosevelt Smashes All Previous Records.

One on the Canal Illustrated with Twenty-seven Large Pictures. Map Also Included.

President Roosevelt, always a frequent contributor of advice to Congress, broke all records yesterday by sending to the Senate and House no fewer than three special messages.

No other President has ever sent more than one message to Congress on a single day, and Mr. Roosevelt, in the two weeks since the present legislative session began, has sent more communications to the Capitol than some of his predecessors have transmitted in an entire session.

The messages sent in yesterday related to the personnel of the navy, the public land and timber laws, and the Panama Canal. The first two were brief, consisting respectively of 80 and 1,500 words; but the Panama message comprised approximately 20,000 words.

In another respect the President broke a precedent yesterday, for his Panama message was profusely illustrated. Equally novel was the act of the President in sending with the navy personnel message a bill which he wanted passed by Congress.

The Panama message, consisting mainly of a narrative account of Mr. Roosevelt's recent trip to the isthmus, was printed in a portfolio volume of thirty-three pages, 12x14 inches. A map is also included.

While the illustrated message created the profoundest interest in the Senate, the illustrations will have to be omitted when it is reprinted in that staid old family journal, the Congressional Record. After the conclusion of the reading of the message Vice President Fairbanks announced that it would be printed and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals. Senator Kean, of New Jersey, inquired whether the illustrations would appear in the Record.

"No motion to that effect has been made," said Vice President Fairbanks, "and unless it is made it will not be done."

After a pause the Vice President inquired: "Does the Senator from New Jersey move that the illustrations be printed in the Record?"

"He does not," said Mr. Kean, with a smile sinking into his seat.

At the same time that the folio prints of the canal message were laid on the Senators' desks two big volumes of the new revised code of Federal laws were also placed before each Senator. Senators perused over the two volumes from time to time with a realizing sense of the fact that some time both must be read in each House and the code ratified, just as it is passed before it becomes a law. It is not unlikely that the ratification of the code will be crowded out this session, unless night sessions can be arranged, when a few Senators from the attending "minority" will take turns in attending while the reading clerks drone out the two big books. There was some talk yesterday of a short extra session for the purpose of adopting the new code.

The reading of the message did not begin until after 1 o'clock. By the time the canal message was reached, the chamber was almost empty.

After the reading of the messages and a very brief executive session, the Senate adjourned to-day.

DISTRICT WILL TAKE PART.

Congress Provides for Building at the Jamestown Exposition.

The Senate yesterday passed two District bills, one to provide for a District of Columbia building at the Jamestown Exposition, and the other to extend for one year from June 30, 1907, the time in which the approaches to the highway bridge over the Potomac may be completed. When Senator Gallinger called up the latter measure Senator Burket displayed some disposition to question the object of the extension, and asked if there were to be any further estimates for the construction of the approaches to the highway bridge, and if further appropriations would result from the extension. He was assured by Senator Gallinger that neither contingency would occur.

The bill for a District building at the Jamestown Exposition provides an appropriation of \$25,000 for its construction and furnishing, one-half to come from the revenues of the District. The bill also provides that there shall be photographs and models of the public buildings of the Capital in the District exhibit and the District Commissioners may employ such of the employees of the District as may be required to prepare and install the District exhibits at Jamestown, but no compensation other than they receive ordinarily shall be paid them for such service.

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CHILD LABOR BILL HAS CHANCE

Friends of Measure Must Work Hard
to Win Success.

No Action Likely on Broader Phases
of Problem—Resolution Introduced
by Senator Spooner.

Although it is generally believed that a Federal anti-child labor law, based on the bills originated by Senator Beveridge and Senator Lodge, will not be passed at this session of Congress, Senate leaders express the opinion that the bill prohibiting child labor in the District of Columbia will be enacted into law if its friends give it the proper degree of support.

The idea of many advocates of anti-child labor legislation is that the passage of the bill relating only to the District will go a long way toward insuring the ultimate enactment of a Federal law and, pending that, the enactment of adequate State laws. In this connection it is pointed out that the action of Congress with reference to the barter and ownership of slaves in the District had considerable influence on the Federal phases of the question, although at the time the number of slaves in the District was infinitesimal, as compared with the number in the whole country.

The resolution offered by Senator Spooner yesterday does not conflict in any way with the bill which seeks to prohibit child labor in the District. It provides that the Senate Judiciary Committee "consider and report to the Senate, at its earliest convenient date, whether Congress, in the exercise of its power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States and with the Indian tribes" can, in its opinion, constitutionally prohibit the transportation of commodities from the State in which they were produced to other States, or to other countries, because the same were produced in whole or in part by child labor."

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote. The Judiciary Committee will begin the consideration of the matter at an early date, but whatever the result of its investigations, it is held that the bill which relates only to the District of Columbia cannot be adversely affected.

The Spooner resolution was taken by some Senators to mean that a way had been found to head off consideration of the Beveridge and Lodge bills on child labor and defeat the passage of such a measure this session. There developed, however, in the discussion among Senators, a more substantial motive than this. It appears that the subject of applying the interstate principle in restraint or prohibition of various alleged evils has been discussed at length by the Senate

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, AND THE MAJORITY

of the lawyers who are members of that body have taken ground against what they fear is likely to become an abuse of a section of the Constitution that was never intended to have the meaning and effect that has been put upon it.

The major came up last June on a resolution introduced by Senator Culberson in regard to the "power of Congress under the Constitution to regulate insurance." Senator Spooner made the report for the committee on that resolution, and the report declared that the committee held that Congress had not the power, but at some future time the committee would report more at length. A member of the committee stated yesterday that the position taken in the report made last June was reached after discussing the Dryden bill to regulate insurance under the interstate commerce principle, yet the committee was not at that time willing to go quite as far as the resolution introduced yesterday by Senator Spooner requires.

The feeling is strong around the Senate that President Roosevelt has strained the Constitution continually in his "trust busting" propensities, and there is a disposition to call a check by such methods as that indicated by the Spooner resolution.

SHORTAGE OF CATTLE CARS.

Congress Petitioned to Grant Relief
from Conditions in Southwest.

Senator Culberson, of Texas, yesterday presented to the Senate a memorial from the Cattle Raisers' Association of the Southwestern States, reciting "at this time the cattle raisers are suffering more extensive damage from shortage of cars and other equipment and from bad service in the transportation of live stock by railroads, than from disease, limited markets, and all other evils combined."

The memorialists ask relief at the hands of Congress.

Senator Culberson asked that the memorial be printed and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

TO RESTRICT CONTRIBUTIONS.

Favorable Report Authorized on Bill
Relating to Campaign Funds.

The House Committee on Election of the President, Vice President, and Members of Congress yesterday, by a unanimous vote, authorized a favorable report on the Tillman bill to prevent national banks and other corporations generally from contributing to any fund to aid in the election of any candidate for Congress, Presidential elector, or member of a State legislature entitled to vote for a United States Senator.

The committee amended the original measure, so as to impose imprisonment upon the directors of an offending corporation.

The committee also agreed to report favorably the bill to place the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in line of Presidential succession.

UPHOLD RIGHTS OF STATES

Democrats Inclined to Make Issue
of Root's Speech.

Resolutions Aimed at It Introduced
by Senators Whyte and Rayner.
Republican Support Expected.

The Democrats of the Senate believe they have found an issue upon which to fight out the next national campaign. It is the question of States' rights. They have held a number of conferences upon the recent speech of Secretary Root in New York on "centralized government," and it is understood that they unanimously agree upon a policy of united opposition.

Two resolutions on that subject, which were offered in the Senate yesterday, are the first of a number to be offered shortly. It is hoped to arrange for enough speeches to rivet the attention of the country upon the subject. Democratic leaders say that they will receive support from the Republican side of the chamber in opposing the doctrine as set forth by Secretary Root.

Senator Whyte's resolution declares that the government is in the "nature of a confederated republic," having only delegated rights, and that there are reserved to the States all residuary powers not so delegated. It also declares that "the extension of Federal powers cannot be accomplished by a strained construction of the Constitution which shall obliterate all State rights."

The Rayner resolution declares that the functions of the Executive should be limited to the duties assigned to him by the Constitution and the laws, and there should be no interference with the legislative or judicial branches of the government or the reserved rights of the States, and also that "the States have no right to surrender their reserved rights."

Adjournment Resolution Adopted.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution fixing as the holiday recess the two weeks beginning December 20 and ending January 3. It has already passed the House.

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